

PROTECTION!

From Cold and Wet Weather.

UMBRELLAS.

Gents' and Ladies' Umbrellas in Scotch Gingham.....50 cents up
Ladies' Gold-headed Silk Umbrellas.....\$2 50
Gold-headed Umbrellas, large size, silk.....\$3 to \$4 00
Gold-headed Umbrellas in heavy Alpaca.....\$2 40

FOOTWEAR.

Ladies' Rubber Overshoes.....35 cents
Misses' Rubber Overshoes.....25 cents
Children's Rubber Overshoes.....25 cents
Ladies' Footholds.....20 cents
Extra fine Ladies' Zephyr Rubber Overshoes.....60 cents
Men's Rubber Overshoes.....60 cents
Men's Hip Rubber Boots (best).....\$3 75
Men's Knee Rubber Boots (best).....\$3 00
Boys' Knee Rubber Boots, Nos. 3 to 5.....\$1 75
Men's Arctic Overshoes.....\$1 35
Ladies' Arctic Overshoes.....\$1 00
Misses' Arctic Overshoes.....85 cents
Children's Arctic Overshoes.....65 cents

MEN'S WEAR.

Lot of Men's Rubber Pants; sizes, 40 to 44. On account of the sizes, we will sell them for.....\$1 (real value, \$2)
Lot of Men's White Rubber long Coats. Color not desirable we will sell them at.....\$1 25 (worth \$2 50)
Men's Gossamer Coats.....\$1 50 and up
Men's medium-weight Rubber Coats.....\$2 50 and up
Men's extra-heavy Rubber Coats.....\$3 00 and up
Rubber Hats.....20 cents
Boys' Rubber Coats.....\$1 75

MEN'S OIL CLOTHING.

MEN'S OIL JACKETS, DOUBLE.
MEN'S OIL COATS, LONG.
MEN'S OIL PANTS.
MEN'S OIL APRONS.
MEN'S OIL HATS.

These goods are all double and of the best quality.

RED HOUSE.

Nos. 714 and 716 J Street,
AND 718 and 716 OAK AVENUE. SACRAMENTO, CAL.

FOR THE PAST SIX WEEKS

We have been Daily Receiving New and Seasonable

Goods for Winter Wear!

And can truthfully say that our Stock of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS and SHOES

Is well selected, both for Durability and Wear, and we are offering the Same at Exceedingly

LOW PRICES!

Our stock of RUBBER and OIL CLOTHING is complete, and at the very LOWEST PRICE.

RUBBER BOOTS, ARCTICS and OVERSHOES, for Ladies' and Gents' and Children's Wear, will be found in our Stores to suit all.

OUR CHILDREN'S SHOES speak for themselves. We have them in any quality and size. Our CHILD'S PEBBLE SHOE for \$1 25, sizes 8 to 12, are splendid for wear, and are JUST THE SHOE FOR WINTER SERVICE.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' STORE.

E. S. ELKUS, Proprietor,

922 and 924 J street (opposite the Plaza).

Lowest Prices! Latest Styles!

PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

420 J Street.

Nicol, THE TAILOR.

Foreign and Domestic Woollens

FOR THE SEASON OF 1888. SAMPLES, WITH INSTRUCTIONS FOR SELF-MEASUREMENT, SENT FREE.

PANTS (ORDER), FROM \$5. SUITS (ORDER), FROM \$20.

NICOLL, THE TAILOR, 420 J STREET, SACRAMENTO

Branch of 816 Market Street, San Francisco.

LOS ANGELES.....68 North Main street
SAN DIEGO.....658 Fifth street
PORTLAND.....126 First street

Branches for the Coast:

FREE TO ALL!

GREAT AMERICAN IMPORTING TEA CO.,

NO. 617 J STREET, SACRAMENTO,

Are Giving Away Extra Double Presents With their DELICIOUS

TEAS * AND * COFFEES!

Give us a call and judge for yourself. See our stock of handsome presents. Our goods are the choicest. Our prices are the lowest.

GREAT AMERICAN IMPORTING TEA CO., 617 J St., (between Sixth and seventh), Sacramento.

HOME AFFAIRS.

BOTH PARTIES STILL CLAIMING THE HOUSE.

Big Money in Old Books—West Virginia's Vote—Powderly's Address—Car-Strikers.

(SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE BROAD-SHEET.)

WASHINGTON NEWS.

A Congressman and His Ex-Secretary Get Into the Courts.
WASHINGTON, November 15th.—In the Criminal Court here today, James Graham, ex-private secretary of Congressman Glover, was tried on a charge of house-breaking for entering Glover's house on September 10th and abstracting a quantity of valuable papers belonging to the case of Mrs. Anastasia, a woman against her architect, Fleming, for swindling.

Testimony for the prosecution, given by Glover and two of his employees and a private detective, showed that Graham had been discharged by Glover and that two days later he entered the house and secured the papers, and afterwards acknowledged to the private detective that he had them and would return them for \$300.

For the defense, Graham testified that he was an attorney in the Patten-Fleming suit, and had a right to the papers. He denied entering the house, and charged that the house was left open to avoid Glover's creditors. He entered the back way, but neither broke or even moved the bolt of the door.

After some more minor testimony, Judge Montgomery charged the jury that if they believed Graham had entered the house and secured the papers, and if they believed he could not be convicted, they were then given to the jury, and after being out three hours they brought in a verdict of acquittal. The case was then dismissed.

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A SAFE MAJORITY.

No Doubt about the Next House Being Safely Republican.

WASHINGTON, November 15th.—Information received here today by the Republican Congressional Committee makes it reasonably sure that the Republicans will have a safe working majority in the next Congress. Dispatches from California assure the election of De Haven in the next Congress, beyond all doubt, making the delegation stand five Republicans to one Democrat.

In Connecticut there are three Republican Representatives, instead of two as originally calculated. Two gentlemen arrived here today from North Carolina, bringing the latest news from that State. The spokesman was Col. John Boyd, candidate for Governor, and a Republican National ticket. He says that granting West Virginia three Democratic seats, the House will stand 160 Republicans to 150 Democrats. If West Virginia has four Democratic members, the Republican majority in the house will be five instead of seven.

A DEMOCRATIC CLAIM.

WASHINGTON, November 15th.—Representative Thompson, Secretary of the Democratic Congressional Committee, told a Star reporter this afternoon that he thought the Democrats would certainly have a majority of from one to three in the next House.

TREASURY TROUBLE.

Old Books in a Junk-Shop Pan Out a New Fortune.

PARIS (Ky.), November 15th.—Great excitement exists here over the find of a large amount of money, some say as high as \$10,000, in a book in Harry Long's junk-shop by some colored man who was land-lord for him. It is known that one man had as high as \$950, all of which were old greenbacks, issued in 1862, some of which were counterfeit, but most of them good. The Northern Agricultural and Southern Bank took in a good lot of money of which the cashiers pronounced good, but Cashier Northcott, of the Deposit Bank, refused a \$10 note, which was found to be a counterfeit. Mr. Long, proprietor of the junk-shop, recently brought a large number of old books at the sale of the effects of Wm. Shaw, deceased, formerly proprietor of the Shaw Flouring Mills, and a number elsewhere, so he does not know where the books with the money really came from.

DEAD LETTERS.

Where Many Missing Letters and Bushels of Money Went to.

WASHINGTON, November 15th.—The Superintendent of the District Office, St. Louis, his annual report, says he received during the year 6,213,871 pieces of original dead mail matter, and that 513 pieces of postal notes and negotiable paper aggregating in value \$1,384,157.

NOTHING SERIOUS.

The Trouble With Peru Regarded as of Slight Moment.

WASHINGTON, November 15th.—There were no new developments at the State Department today in connection with the Peruvian complication at Molindo. Assistant Secretary of State Rives said that the Department had no information of the situation on the subject. He did not consider that it would amount to very much, and thought the United States would have the same opinion, or they would have called. News is expected by letter.

SWAPPING CAMPS.

Changes About to be Made Among Army Commanders.

WASHINGTON, November 15th.—General Howard, now in command of the Division of the Pacific, will, it is said, shortly be transferred to New York, where he will command of the Department of the Atlantic. Vice General Schofield, who will replace him, is now in command of the Department of the Pacific. Colonel Grierson of the Tenth Cavalry, is at present in command of the District of New Mexico. His successor has not been definitely determined upon, although Colonel Carr has been very ably mentioned in connection.

UNWEPT AND DISHONORED.

Unusual Scenes at the Midnight Burial of a Murderer.

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THE BROOKLYN STRIKE.

Riotous Proceedings by Several Hundred Car-Strikers.

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About noon the barricades were removed, and under police protection one car, loaded with policemen, was then sent over the line. The strikers jeered, but offered no resistance.

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The Chickasaw Muddle May Yet Result in Bloodshed.

ST. LOUIS, November 15th.—Advices from Indian Territory obtained from a gentleman who arrived at Little Rock today from the Chickasaw Nation, represent the situation of the Chickasaw Nation, the partisans of Byrd and Guy, the contestants for the gubernatorial office, are heavily armed and the Capital is in a state of great excitement.

A proposition has been made to submit the election of Governor to a committee of five, consisting of the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Creek and Seminole Nations, and abide by their decision. If this is done, the bloodshed will be averted; otherwise the Chickasaw will drift into anarchy.

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A Georgia Legislator Murdered by His Companion.

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NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

Chicago, November 15th.—Very little business was done by the National Board of Trade this morning. The Committee on Credentials recommended the admission of the Omaha Board of Trade, which was accepted. A resolution was read recommending Congress to pass a law requiring that adulterated lead be branded as such.

After a long discussion the resolution was adopted.

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DAILY RECORD-UNION

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1888

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SAN FRANCISCO AGENTS.

This paper is for sale at the following prices: Joseph E. Wiseman, No. 67 Market street, who is also sole Advertising Agent for San Francisco; the principal Newsstands and Hotels, and at the Market-street Ferry.

THE PLACE OF EXECUTION.

Ansel, the brutal Los Angeles murderer, has cheated the gallows by committing suicide. It was clearly the result of carelessness that he secured poison. Had Ansel been confined after final conviction in one of the State Prisons, it is improbable that the scaffold would have been robbed of its victim. The next Legislature should give attention to this subject of executions. The policy of our law is adverse to public executions, and the same reason that fortifies that policy will sustain the further advance of having all executions take place at one of the State Prisons. New York and Ohio have adopted this reform, and could not be induced to relinquish it and return to the old system of making every Sheriff an executioner.

On purely economic grounds the law should be reformed as suggested. The inmates sent to the people of executions in fifty-two counties will be wholly eliminated if performed by one executioner at one place. Morally, the step is one to be taken, because an execution at a county seat is demoralizing. It excites the entire community; it creates an intense and morbid appetite for the gallows tragedy; it gives the newspapers opportunity to enlarge upon the last hours and the death struggles of the condemned, and to just that extent the sensibilities of people are humbled. It robs the gallows of much of its terror to the murderer, because it gives him opportunity to pose as a hero and to "die game" in the newspapers. Strange as it may seem, it is absolutely true, as all experienced officers can bear witness, that the dramatic scenes of last hours and of last moments on the scaffold are causes for considerable display of vanity by criminals. They take on an air of consequence at the times that really inflict others of the vicious class with envy, and has not a little to do with the perpetration of other murders, because, as has been said, it cheats the rope of something of its terror.

But there are still other reasons why the Legislature without any further delay should enact a law requiring the execution to be at one transferred, say to San Quentin, and there confined until the hour of execution, and to be then hanged as by law provided. These reasons are in brief: That the whole sentimental brigade will be excluded from the prisoner. He will not be showered with flowers or wept over by cranks whose emotions are misdirected in their manifestation. He will not be written up by the sensational men of the sensational press, and the murderer exalted into a hero and a martyr by the publicity given to his words and his acts. The gallows will cease to become a dramatic stage for the posing of the condemned. Executions will not be community excitements and irritants, and they will therefore more truly serve the deterrent purpose of the law. The victim will be so confined and shut out from the world and watched as to render his escape by suicide or otherwise improbable, if not impossible.

So soon as the murderer is finally condemned he ought to be, as he is in France, esteemed civilly dead and cut off from all the world utterly; his very name should disappear thereafter in criminal records except as a key to the interpretation of the number by which he is known among the condemned.

With the executions performed at one place, and by one executioner, we will be unlikely to have bungling and horrifying "jobs," as now frequently happens, and the sentence of death would come to be so dreadful that it would make men fear to kill where now they are so frequently nonchalant about taking human life. Whoever gives thought to this subject will not fail to discover that there is no sufficient reason to be advanced against the proposition we make, and that there is in favor of it every reason of economy, morality and effectiveness.

RAILROAD PROGRESS.

For the fiscal year, 1887, according to Poor's Manual of Railroads for 1888, there had been laid in the United States 149,927 miles of railroad track, an increase of mileage in the fiscal year ending 1887, of 14,927 miles. The enormous value involved can be best appreciated by the further statement that the liabilities of the companies owning the 149,927 miles of track amounted to \$8,895,431,241, while the total assets were valued at \$19,199,554,515, and their total available revenue amounts to \$414,300,031. Poor finds that the tabulations of earnings, construction, etc., show a more prosperous condition of railroading in 1887 than was anticipated. Thus the gross earnings in 1887 were \$110,269,866 in excess of those of 1886, while the excess of net earnings was \$34,385,555. The period of characterization in the business of the country characterizing 1884 and 1885, having passed, the statistician concludes that we are about to enter upon an era of prosperity that can be checked only by some extraordinary and unforeseen political or industrial convulsion. For the business of railroading is so closely related to the industries of the country that no other commercial barometer so sensitively indicates their condition.

From the tables of the same authority we find that the section making the greatest progress in the development of railway systems is the West. In the region west of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers and east of the Rocky Mountains, the increase of miles of road operated in 1887 over 1886 was 6,712 miles, the Pacific group of States and Territories ranking next. The gross earnings of the western roads in 1887 exceeded those of 1886 by \$25,101,266, and the next largest increase is credited to the six Middle States, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and West Virginia. In the excess of gross earnings per mile the Pacific group leads with \$301, the South standing next with \$297, the West being \$292; but the excess or increase in net earnings per mile were greatest in the South, \$119. The new railway completed in 1888, up to June 30th, aggregated 2,300 miles, and was principally in the South, Southwest and upon the Pacific coast. The estimate is made that by the close of the year it will have exceeded 5,500 miles.

Mr. Poor points out that in the South the period treated (1887) was one of remarkable activity in railroading, as well as in all other branches of industrial enterprise, indicating that the era of prosperity predicted for the South has set in. In 1887 the mileage of railroads in operation increased 1,229 over the total of 1886, and 1,859 over that of 1884. In the six years from 1881 to 1887 there were only unimportant increases in gross and in net earnings. In 1887, after three years of no progress, the South placed its attention to the South as a place for investment, for the development of its material wealth, its lumber capacity and the betterment of its farm lands. As a result, many new industries were put afoot, and naturally the railroad system extended. This progress, says Mr. Poor, has been at a rate unequalled in the past, and the earnings of the old lines have increased in ratio to the impetus thus given them.

THE RULING POWER.

A RED BLUFF VOTER ON THE ELECTIVE FRANCHISE.

Reflections on Votes That May Decide the Fate of a Nation—Something to Think About.

The following private letter, received by a gentleman in this city, contains much food for reflection and is worthy of careful perusal.

ADMISSION OF STATES.

The San Francisco *Alta* is a Democratic journal. Fortunately, however, its partisanship does not blind it to some of the errors of its party nor wholly check the honest impulse to reprove it as it deserves. Admitting that the next House of Representatives will be Republican by a small majority—sufficiently small to prevent any sweeping excess—the *Alta* frankly says: "We hope the next Congress will be the admission of Alaska, Washington, Montana, Idaho, Arizona and New Mexico, and the submission of an amendment to the Federal Constitution abolishing polygamy, so that Utah may be admitted as a State on an equal footing with the other States of the Union."

But the long exclusion of these Territories has been due to the partisan policy of the Democratic administration. It is not the policy of the Democratic party to admit the Territories as States for the sake of gaining two seats in the Senate, or for the sake of securing the support of the Territories in the electoral college. It is the policy of the Democratic party to admit the Territories as States for the sake of gaining two seats in the Senate, or for the sake of securing the support of the Territories in the electoral college. It is the policy of the Democratic party to admit the Territories as States for the sake of gaining two seats in the Senate, or for the sake of securing the support of the Territories in the electoral college.

We disagree with the *Alta* as to the cause for the division of Dakota. The situation, as we understand it, is this: That the people of Dakota are themselves the authors of the idea of two States; they are certainly not agreed to come into the Union as one. Each section is represented as having population sufficient and as in all respects fitted to do the robes of Statehood. But, however that may be, the question of two Dakotas or one may safely left for Congressional consideration. Under the Democratic Administration not even one Dakota or one Washington or one Idaho had any chance whatever of gaining entrance to the Union of States. The President did not advise or use his influence in that direction. Democratic policy forbade it for party's sake. If partisan greed demanded the carving of two States out of Idaho, so partisan fear on the other side refused even one to the people of Washington, Arizona, Wyoming or Montana. The right of the American people to local self-government is above and superior to the claims and advantages of political parties, and the denial of that right to any group of citizens clearly entitled to it is a political crime that no party can afford to commit.

FRIGHTFUL OUTRAGE.

Missouri Bald-Knobs Lynch Five

St. Louis, November 15th.—A special received by the Post-Dispatch this morning from Christian county, the home of the famous Bald-Knobby knave, Dave Walker, to the effect that five witnesses who testified against him in his trial for murder were lynched by a mob of about twenty men. The witnesses were taken to a place called "Bald Knob" and were killed. The witnesses were taken to a place called "Bald Knob" and were killed. The witnesses were taken to a place called "Bald Knob" and were killed.

The lynching is said to have taken place on Tuesday night on the banks of Bull creek. The witnesses were taken to a place called "Bald Knob" and were killed. The witnesses were taken to a place called "Bald Knob" and were killed. The witnesses were taken to a place called "Bald Knob" and were killed.

A SENSATION TEMPORARILY SPOILED.

San Francisco Republicans Demand the Franchise of Victory.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 15th.—The Republican Central Committee this morning adopted a resolution: "That the official electors by the Republican party should not repeat the former reasonable practices of others by making a Republican victory a selfish and exclusive triumph. No appointment made to favor the Democratic cause can be justified. Let the watchword be 'Republicanism only, should share in Republican success.'"

Flesh Worms or Black Heads.

There are no worms and have no heads. To understand what they are, remember that there are poisonous glands for the purpose of oil for the surface of the skin, and that there are tubes leading from them to the skin. It is quite possible for the openings to become closed by dirt and dirt (the blackness), the constant supply of the oil enmeshing these, making them look like worms. Those who eat an unusual amount of greasy food are more liable than others to have them, or those having a salivary complexion, a dingy appearance, indicating a deranged state of the liver. Do not, however, apply a warm, wet cloth, so softening them that they will discharge at least, by a gentle pressure. I recommend regular bathing weekly, using warm water (grassy food is more liable than others to have them, or those having a salivary complexion, a dingy appearance, indicating a deranged state of the liver. 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DR. PRICE'S AT THE HEAD.

Latest Government Report
COMPARATIVE WORTH OF BAKING POWDERS.

(NOTE.—A counterfeit of the following illustration is being used to advertise an adulterated baking powder. Any used, it illustrates a fraud, as the names of baking powder attached and the pretended United States and Canadian Government endorsements are falsely represented.)

DR. PRICE'S Strongest and Purest	
JOHNSON'S (Alum Powder)	
RAMSEY'S, when fresh	
HAYWOOD'S (Alum Powder)	
EDLER'S	
QUEEN (Alum Powder)	
BLAKE'S (Alum Powder)	
CLYBURN'S (short wt. 1/2 oz.)	
PAYNE'S	
DARNELL & CO'S (Alum Powder)	
ROYAL	
EUREKA (Alum Powder)	
HERBERT & CO'S	
CHIEF (Alum Powder)	
BARNES (Alum Powder)	
GIFT POWDERS	
SCHEME POWDERS	
BULK POWDER (Sole house)	
RAMSEY'S when not fresh	

REPORTS OF GOVERNMENT CHEMISTS
As to Purity and Wholesomeness of Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder.
DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
is the only brand upon which the United States and Canadian Governments have ever made a favorable report.

See United States National Board of Health, Washington, D. C., Bulletin—Supplement No. 6, Page 33—See report to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Department of Finance, Washington, D. C., April 28, 1888.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

does not contain Ammonia, Lime, Alum or any adulterant.

The Cream of Tartar used in DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER is the strongest and free from all time and other impurities.

No better proof of the purity, strength and healthfulness of DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER and DELICIOUS FLAVORING EXTRACTS can be offered than that they are recommended for general family use by the following Heads of the great Universities and Public Food Analysts of the United States and Canada:

Professors Doremus, Withams, and Bartley, of New York; White, of Georgia; Kedzie, of Michigan; Sawyer and Detmer, of Missouri; McKown and Smith, of Ohio; Sablin, of Vermont; Austen and Wilbur, of New Jersey; Barker, of Pennsylvania; Collier, of Washington; Albrecht, of Louisiana; Everhart, of Texas; Hilgard, of California; Wheeler, Long, Delabre, and Mariner, of Illinois; Smith, of Beloit College, Wisconsin; Heyes and Rice, Canada.

A SIMPLE TEST
Of the purity of baking powder is to mix in a tin cup two heaping teaspoons of the powder with three teaspoons of cold water, place it over the fire stirring constantly until it boils thoroughly, or until the gas escapes freely; then smell; if adulterated the odor of Ammonia will be plainly perceived. The presence of Ammonia in most cases indicates that Alum is used, as nearly all the Alum baking powders contain Ammonia. Pure Baking Powder will not give the faintest Ammoniacal odor. Baking Powders composed principally of Starch, Alum, and terra alba, boil into a thick dirty paste.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.

PACIFIC SYSTEM.
November 10, 1888.

Trains LEAVE and are due to ARRIVE at SACRAMENTO.

November 10, 1898.		
TRAINS LEAVE and are due to ARRIVE at		
SACRAMENTO		
LEAVE	TRAINS RUN DAILY	ARRIVE
6:00 A.	Colusa and Reno	11:40 A.
6:15 A.	Colusa and Reno	12:00 P.
6:30 A.	Colusa and Reno	12:15 P.
6:45 A.	Colusa and Reno	12:30 P.
7:00 A.	Colusa and Reno	12:45 P.
7:15 A.	Colusa and Reno	1:00 P.
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9:15 P.	Colusa and Reno	3:00 P.
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